











THE ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GUTHRIE: BURG:  
Monday, April 16, 1855.

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The Legislature has passed an Act to revive and continue in force the law granting lands upon which purchase money is due the Commonwealth.

**Prohibitory Liquor Bill.**  
On Tuesday last, a bill to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors passed the Senate of this State, by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Darie, Plunkett, Prater, Hodge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Platt, Price, Quigley, Taggart and Wherry—15.  
Nays—Messrs. Bucklow, Orswell, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hendricks, Killinger, McClintock, MELLINGER, Sagar, Sellers, Shuman, Watson and Wieser, Speaker—14.

It had previously passed the House of Representatives, in a little different shape from that adopted by the Senate. The House, however, promptly adopted the amendments; and it was sent to the Governor for his approval, which it has, no doubt, ere this, received, and is a law. It will be found in a preceding column, as passed. It is a highly important law, and will make a very considerable change in the whole system of Tavern-keeping. That it will have a decidedly moral effect, no one can doubt.

The bill, as it came from the Senate, passed the House of Representatives, section by section, by an average vote of 57 to 27. Our Representative, Mr. McCLINTOCK, voted in favor of the bill. In the Senate, it will be observed that Dr. MELLINGER voted against it.

**Spente Going!**  
NEW YORK, April 9th.—The steamer Union sailed hence to-day for Havre, with 69 passengers and \$290,000 in specie. The steamer Black Warrior also sailed to-day for Havre with \$350,000 in specie.

**Still More.**  
The steamer Asia sailed from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 159 passengers, and \$690,000, in specie.

From California, we have a week's later dates, but nothing really worth republishing. The receipts of gold dust amount to \$170,000, which the papers show off in large capitals; but the amount taken to England, last week, \$1,200,000—is scarcely noticed at all.

Passengers by the steamer Illinois from California give a rather discouraging account of business matters there. Mechanics and laboring men, they say, can find but little to do in San Francisco, and the general business of the country is depressed to an extent far beyond the representations of the public journals.

Peace in Europe, just now, would be acceptable to this country for one especial reason; we could import breadstuffs, beef and potatoes, and escape a famine. Instead of supplying other countries, we must find a land of Egypt upon which to depend for sustenance ourselves.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will meet on Thursday, May 17th, in the First Presbyterian Church of the city of St. Louis, Mo., and be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

**Outrageous Prices.**—Wheat is now selling at \$2 50 per bushel, corn ninety cents, potatoes 82, and superfine flour at \$11 per bushel; fresh butter at forty cents a pound, eggs from 23 to 25 per doz., and chickens at 75 to 77 per pair.—*Delaware Repub.*

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on the 7th, with California dates to the 16th of March, 300 passengers, and \$710,167 in gold.

The Massachusetts Senate, on Monday last, adopted a resolution, with only one dissenting vote, declaring that no foreigners shall be eligible to office.

**The Whigs about.**—Sufficient returns have been received from the Iowa election, to show that the Whig State officers have been elected by a larger majority than was received last year.

The Whigs of Wisconsin have elected their candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, Mr. Cole.

The Hebrew Population of Chicago seems to be quite numerous. During the recent celebration of the Feast of the Passover there, about six thousand pounds of unleavened bread were sold to them.

**A Yenerable Couple.**—In Adair county, Ky., on the 27th of March, the venerable John Pendleton, aged 82 years, was married to the amiable Mrs. Adams, aged 72 years, who is entirely blind.

**Price Fighters Arrived.**  
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th.—Marshall Murphy, with a posse of officers, went this afternoon to Springfield, in Delaware county, and arrested a party of 25 persons, the principals and accessories in a prize fight. The principals, Daniel Smith and John Smith, were held in \$2,000 bail each to appear, and the others were held to bail in two cases of \$500.

T. B. Peterson, No. 102, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has now in press a work by Mrs. Southworth, called "The Missing Bride," which is said to be superior to any one ever before written by this talented authoress. It is complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for \$1. Copies of either edition will be sent to any person in the U. S. States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

**United States Officers going to Sebastopol.**—The Northern papers announce that Major Deland, of the United States Corps of Engineers, Major Monro, of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. McClellan, of the Cavalry, sailed from Boston on the 11th, in the Liverpool steamer, on their way to Sebastopol. It is stated that they have been ordered by the authorities at Washington to make a tour of observation on the line of hostilities in the Crimea, and especially to inspect the siege works where the Allies have now concentrated their forces. They are accompanied by a Paymaster of the United States Army, and their expenses will be borne from the National Treasury.

**War on the K. N's.**—In the Philadelphia county 'Democratic' Convention held on Tuesday, all the Delegates suspected of Know Nothingism were examined under oath, and witnesses were also examined in relation to the accusations against them. Those who refused to testify, and the accused against whom the charge was proved, were expelled. Among those expelled was Wm. S. Allen, Democratic County Commissioner, and on his refusing to depart he was forcibly put out.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law has been passed by the Legislatures of Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut and New York. Eight States and one Territory have thus passed prohibitory laws. The question has failed in four States through legislative disagreement. It has been submitted to the people and retained by them in four other States. It has been set aside four times by the Judiciary, and in one instance (Rhode Island) it has been re-enacted in a modified form.

Advices from Havana say that Estampes was executed on the 30th, having confessed his design to be to secure the independence of the island. He attempted to address the multitude before his execution, but the drums and trumpets drowned his voice. Nevertheless, he was heard to shout "Liberty forever! Death to all Kings!" The other prisoners were condemned to a long imprisonment. Estampes was tried and condemned by a military tribunal, notwithstanding that the United States Consul, under instructions, demanded for him a civil trial.

**Fatal Accident.**—The Huntington Journal of last week says: On Saturday last, a little son of Henry Miller, living in the upper part of the borough, whilst engaged with his sister in playing with "Grace Hoops"—by throwing a small hoop into the air with sticks, and catching it with the same—accidentally fell, and one of the sticks entered his eye, producing so dreadful a wound that the little sufferer died.

**Last Year's Harvest.**—The short harvest of last year, says the New York Post, is beginning to reveal itself now very strikingly. The opening of navigation in the river does not add to the supplies; on the contrary, the dealers of Albany and Troy are making purchases of wheat in the market. The stock of wheat is reduced to 25,000 bushels, nearly all Southern and Canadian. When the harvest opens, it is not expected that the supplies will be heavy, either from Canada or the upper Lakes, whence only supplies can be had. No supplies of grain or flour can come from Ohio or New York; so that the sources of supply, until after next harvest, are very limited. There are no receipts of importance via New Orleans, and the supplies of Southern flour are light from a want of wheat there. Prices, therefore, instead of falling when navigation opens are likely to be fully maintained, if they do not actually rise.

**New Mode of Robbery.**—The Cleveland Plaindealer says a singular robbery was perpetrated on Saturday night upon a passenger on the train from Columbus. Mr. S. C. Moore, of New York, was offered some lozenges, which he ate. Soon after he became very drowsy and slept soundly till aroused by the conductor. Feeling very sick, and attributing his somnolence to the lozenges, he was advised to examine his pockets. He found them picked of his pocket book, in which he had \$275.

**BURLINGTON, Vt., April 11.**—Quite a severe snow storm has been prevailing here during last night and this forenoon. Snow had fallen to the depth of fourteen inches. The ice on Lake Champlain is breaking up.

Boston, April 11.—The Rev. John Board, a Missionary of the American Board in India, died near Cape Town, Africa, January 13th, of apoplexy.

**Cities should "Mind their Ways."**—A card of \$3,000 was obtained against the city of Chicago, Illinois, last week, for damages sustained from a badly constructed sidewalk. The plaintiff was a laboring man, who fell into a hole in the walk while returning from his work.

**Latest from Europe.**  
NEW YORK, April 12.  
The steamer Washington arrived to-day at 7 A. M. She brings 180 passengers, and four days later dates from Europe.

Breadstuffs generally are unchanged, and there is but little speculative demand for Flour, and prices are unchanged.

The accounts from the Vienna Conference are brief and unsatisfactory. The Allies insist on the destruction of Sebastopol, and propose other conditions disagreeable to Russia. The Russians attacked the whole line of the Allies on the 17th of March, but were driven back with great slaughter.

Russia, in spite of repeated attacks, maintained their position on Mt. Leppone, whence their guns play upon the French lines. The weather continues foggy, and the condition of the troops is improving.

The advance batteries of the British have made considerable progress.

The suffering of the English troops in the hospital at Soutari is reported as terrible.

The Imperial guard of France left Paris on Tuesday for the Crimea.

The total effective Russian army in the Crimea is one hundred and fifteen thousand. The position of the allies is now completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, extending to the heights of Balaklava. Important events are shortly anticipated. The condition of the troops was improving.

**Escape.**  
Last evening week, THEODORE BOYD, who was in our prison on the charge of assaulting High Constable BUNN, made his escape, and is still at large. He forced a board, about 16 feet long, from the top of the eastern, which he placed against the outer wall, and thus got over. Sheriff Thomas offers a reward of \$20 for his apprehension.

The case of Flanagan, charged with killing Flynn, and that of Morgan, charged with kidnapping, both removed from Frederick to Carroll county, have been tried, and the parties acquitted. In the latter case, the principal witness was declared to be an incompetent one, as he did not believe in a Supreme Being and a future state of reward and punishment.

Some uneasiness is felt and expressed in reference to the despatch of a squadron to the Gulf and the coast of Cuba, with a view to look after the Spanish cruisers. The more timorous fear that a war with Spain will grow out of it, but most people have sufficient confidence in Commodore McCauley to believe that nothing will be done on his part wantonly to precipitate that catastrophe.

**The New Bounty Land Law.**—Three thousand one hundred applications were received at the Pension Office on Wednesday, under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855. Up to this time, the applications under this act reached the enormous number of sixty-two thousand. The Union again announces that no warrants can be issued before the beginning of June.

**Revolutionary Pensions.**—Of all the officers and privates who served during the revolutionary war only one thousand now remain who draw pensions from the government. The number of widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers who draw pensions is about 6,000.

**Served Him Right.**—The Ripley (Ind.) circuit court last week sentenced Mr. Muir to the penitentiary for two years for forging a note for \$25. Mr. Muir is probably the richest man in Ripley county, Ind. It is supposed his property is worth near \$100,000.

The Hagerstown Torch records the death of Joseph Keenan, a native of Scotland, at the Washington County Almshouse, aged 106 years and 12 days.

Chief Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court, has granted a writ of error in the case of Dr. BEALE, the Philadelphia dentist, on the ground that the jury that tried the case instead of being sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence, were sworn to try the innocence of the defendant. Also, that the defendant, instead of being sentenced to solitary confinement at labor, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

The price of flour in Boston, in November, 1817, was, according to the Herald of that city, \$16 per barrel, and in twenty months after it was selling at \$4 a barrel. Of course, such a decline ruined hundreds, and the Herald, not believing that present prices can be kept up, cautions speculators to "stand on their feet."

**Legislative Dignity.**—The members of the Louisiana Legislature had a jolly time of it before their recent adjournment. They commenced their sport by throwing paper balls at each other; but these not being telling enough, they used volumes of statistics and other books, and finally wound up with a "stag dance." The spectators of the scene are said to have been much amused, and we may well imagine they were.

**Fire and Loss of Life.**—On Sunday night last, the spacious storehouse of Messrs. Moss & White, at Buckingham Court House, Va., was entirely consumed; and two worthy young men, Dean and Chas. Hunt, who were sleeping there, met with a horrible death by burning.

**ONE MONTH LATER FROM UTAH.**—*Serious Collision with United States Troops.*  
Advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 7th of February have been received. The news of the appointment of Col. Steptoe as Governor of the Territory, vice Brigham Young; Harris, Secretary, vice A. W. Babbitt, and some other changes, took the Mormons by surprise, but it is not thought any serious opposition will be made to them.

On New Year's day quite a serious collision took place between the United States soldiers and the citizens, at a drinking-shop. Firearms were freely used, and seven or eight persons were shot; but fortunately none of them were killed. Two of the soldiers were severely wounded, and for a time it was thought they would not recover. The Mormons ordered out the Legion, threatening to destroy the whole battalion of United States troops in the city under Col. Steptoe. The three companies of United States troops were quickly paraded under arms—they strengthened their position, and waited for the assault of the "Legion," which was every moment expected. This state of quasi warfare lasted for three days, when calmer counsels prevailed and hostilities ceased.

As the affair grew out of a drunken fit, an order was issued by the civil authorities forbidding the further sale of ardent spirits in the city.

The liquor merchants of New York, it is said, have determined to resist, legally, the prohibitory law at every hazard, so that there will be quite a harvest for lawyers. That such a law can be enforced in the city is a matter of doubt. Mayor Wood will have a hard time of it, as the duty of enforcing will fall upon him and his police.

The pecuniary effect of the law will, at the start, be very seriously felt. The loss to the trade of the city in the future is variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per year, and in July next it will leave without employment thousands of barkeepers, waiters, cooks, &c. The moral gain, the friends of the measure contend, will more than balance the pecuniary loss.

The Virginia Know-Nothing organization is said to embrace no less than seventy-five thousand citizens of the Old Dominion. Mr. Wise, the Democratic candidate for Governor, seems to be particularly bitter against them. In a recent speech at Pruntytown, he is reported to have pronounced them a "lousy, Godless, Christless set. They will doubtless crucify Wise next month, for that."

The Prohibitory Liquor Law has finally passed the Legislature of New York. It was amended in the Senate materially, proving it of some of its stringent features, but still retaining in it the leading provisions of the "Maine Law." It passed both houses by decided majorities, and has been signed by the Governor. It will go into effect on the 4th of July. This is a measure of reform, such as was never before carried in the State of New York, involving, as it does, immense interests in a pecuniary point of view, but may we not hope still greater interests in a moral point of view.

**Mining.**—Mr. Daniel Ebert, of York, visited Baltimore on Monday of last week, on business, and it is said he had a large amount of money to receive. He put up at the Franklin House, kept by Col. Jameson, formerly of this borough. He left the Franklin House on Tuesday morning with the intention of returning again, but has not since been heard of. His family were informed of his disappearance, and several of the neighbors, we understand, have been on to Baltimore to search for him, but no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. Mr. Ebert is between sixty and seventy years of age.—*Republican.*

Forest fires still continue to prevail in various sections of the Southern States, and with most destructive effect. A letter dated Amite county, Mississippi, March 18th, says, that the woods in that region appear in many places to be one vast sea of flame. The destruction is very extensive, and considerable alarm prevails in that and the adjoining counties.

**Death from Injuries.**—Horace H. Hazard, one of the proprietors of the Hazard Company's Powder Works at Enfield, Conn., died on Friday week, from the premature explosion of powder which he was proving.

**Great Fire.**—Nearly eighteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Magnolia, Texas, on the night of the 19th ult., the entire loss being estimated at sixty thousand dollars, which is the largest ever sustained by fire in Texas.

**The Family of Pinta.**—Pinta, who was recently executed at Havana, had a private fortune of \$200,000. He was esteemed a loyal son of Spain, born in one of her colonies. He was the father of six or seven children, some of tender years. He was surrounded by everything calculated to make him happy. He possessed rare talents and indefatigable activity. It is said that the mind of his oldest daughter gave way at the fate of her father; that she became insane, and died on the night of the 23d.

A woman, aged 99, lately died in Cuba, leaving 15 sons, 150 grandsons, and 158 great-grandsons, and 6 great-great-grandsons.

**Expedition to Relieve Dr. Kane.**—The Navy Department has very nearly completed arrangements for this expedition. The two vessels (the barque Kringo, recently purchased at Boston, and a light-boat which was building at Philadelphia) are now in the hands of the mechanics of the yards respectively at New York and Philadelphia. The work of altering, strengthening, and preparing these vessels for the exposed and dangerous service in which they are to be engaged, is being pressed forward with great rapidity. The light-boat is to be fitted out as a propeller, the machinery for it having been purchased ready-made. It is confidently expected that both these vessels will be ready to receive their orders, even, and start on the 15th of May. The expedition will start out from New York by the 1st of June.

**The Election in Kansas.**  
The Kansas election, which has been reported by telegraph as having resulted in the election of an entire pro-slavery Legislature, seems to have been rather peculiar in its character. We lately gave the census returns of the number of voters in the various districts, from which it appeared that in the first, or Lawrence district, settled entirely by New Englanders, there were about 800 voters. A telegraphic dispatch from Kansas to the St. Louis Republican, gives the following returns of the election in that and other districts:

KANSAS, March 31.  
Pro-slavery ticket triumphant so far as heard from. Total vote—Lawrence 778 to 235; Tecumseh, 204 to 84; Douglas, 330 to 47; Bonaparte, 320 to 20; Shawnee Mission, 40 to 16; Lawrence, 800 to 60; Hickory Point, 233 to 6. Election passed off quietly, and with very little disturbance.

As an explanation how this marvelous change was wrought, the Republican gives the following telegraphic dispatch from Western Missouri:

INDEPENDENCE, March 31.  
Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence Brass Bands. They came in at the west side of the Public Square, and proceeded entirely around it, the band cheering us with fine music and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about 200 horsemen, in regular order; following these were 150 wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an anti-slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep!

This procession must have contained about a thousand men who had gone to Kansas for the sole purpose of voting, and having effected this by dint of force, returned to their Missouri homes with a great flourish of trumpets. Such is the popular sovereignty provided for by Mr. Douglas' bill—a sovereignty of non-resident outlaws. Let us see what will be the effect of this. Governor Reeder will be very likely, we think, to set his face sternly against such an invasion, and refuse to recognize the validity of the election. If such acts as these be submitted to by the Executive and the people, then the election may justly be stigmatized as the rule of riot, outlaw and injustice; and our constitution and laws as worthless and powerless.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a discourse suggested by the burning of the old Lutheran Church in Winchester, Va., by the Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, of that place and published by request of the citizens. Mr. KRAUTH is one of our most brilliant and promising pulpit orators. His contributions to various publications have secured for him a very high reputation. The Address before us is a chaste and eloquent production, and, aside from the local interest of the theme, will richly repay a perusal.

The Massachusetts Legislature have under investigation the charges of improper conduct on the part of some of the members on a recent visit to one of the Boston Nunneries. The deposition of the Lady Superior is said to sustain the charge. If true, the parties should be expelled.

A party of 35 prize-fighters, principals and accomplices, were arrested on Monday last, in Delaware county, by the Philadelphia police, who had got wind of the preparations. They had fought three rounds.

Mr. Soule, in one of his letters to the State Department, makes some significant disclosures. He says that Louis Napoleon, before his coup d'etat, which placed him at the head of an empire, had conferred with General Narvaez, the Spanish minister, a plan of a mission to the United States, to sound how far this country was vulnerable in a military point of view. A secret agent was to be sent with instructions prepared by the Department of Foreign Affairs. These instructions, duly signed, were presented to Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, with a tender of what amount of money he might require to carry them out. The latter refused, telling Louis Napoleon that he was not the man for such a work; that he was a democrat and would rather be with the United States than with him. The matter was dropped, and has not been resumed since, at least to the knowledge of Mr. Soule's informant. Mr. Soule himself appears to have full faith in the statement, but nobody else.

**Expedition to Relieve Dr. Kane.**—The Navy Department has very nearly completed arrangements for this expedition. The two vessels (the barque Kringo, recently purchased at Boston, and a light-boat which was building at Philadelphia) are now in the hands of the mechanics of the yards respectively at New York and Philadelphia. The work of altering, strengthening, and preparing these vessels for the exposed and dangerous service in which they are to be engaged, is being pressed forward with great rapidity. The light-boat is to be fitted out as a propeller, the machinery for it having been purchased ready-made. It is confidently expected that both these vessels will be ready to receive their orders, even, and start on the 15th of May. The expedition will start out from New York by the 1st of June.

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AN ACT  
To restrain the sale of Intoxicating Li-  
quors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drunk, except as hereinafter provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth, shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receive, or by any means whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement, by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she, or they, or any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECT. 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together, by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SECT. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or keep for sale, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in cases not heretofore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the 29th of March, 1841, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: *Provided*, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be hereafter granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, or tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

SECT. 5. That the said Court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SECT. 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver, or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

SECT. 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with, or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SECT. 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, and to the treasurers of the other counties of the State for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by vendors of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECT. 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties and warrant of attorney to confess judgment; which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court; and whenever any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county, to enter judgment against the obligors in said bond, and proceed to collect the same off the said principal or sureties.

SECT. 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement; nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors on Sunday.

SECT. 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SECT. 12. That the provisions of this act, as to apprehension and license, shall not extend to importers who shall send or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by agents of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as aforesaid.

SECT. 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of each justice's county, to make return on oath to the district attorney

and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his faithful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one, nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECT. 15. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired; nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of said liquors, or any admixtures thereof, after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

## Russia.

The new Emperor has confirmed all the orders of Nicholas, and increased activity appears to be going on at every military point of the vast empire. A letter from Warsaw, of the 7th, states that the troops are in a short time to be directed on the right bank of the Vistula, which for some months past has been entirely clear of them. The recruiting lately ordered is going on actively in Russia, and the conscripts are collected at Novgorod and Moscow. The corps for the defence of the interior, and the militia of the frontiers and the forts, have been placed on a war footing.

The New Prussian Gazette reports that a speech made by the Emperor Alexander II in the Senate had produced a great sensation at St. Petersburg. The Emperor had communicated to the Senators that he had for the last ten years taken a part in the government, and had cognizance of the plans of his father, according to which there could be no expectation of a change being made in the policy or in the administration. The Emperor Alexander had, at his father's command, drawn up the proclamation of his own accession to the throne in his presence, and had read aloud the draft of it to him.

THE NEW CZAR WARLIKE.  
In his address to the Council of State, the officers of the Guard, and a deputation of nobles, who reported concerning the militia, the Czar expressed himself thus:

"I solemnly declare that I will not give up the first inch of Russian territory to our enemies! I will take good care to prevent their penetrating any further on the soil of our country, and never!—never!—may my hand wither first!—will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national honor!"

This speech was responded to with vehement applause.

## ALEXANDER'S SPEECH TO THE COURTS

DIPLOMATIC.

The Czar's speech to the members of the corps diplomatic was more temperate in tone, and is as follows:

"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that all your courts feel sincere sorrow at the misfortune that has befallen us. I have already proved it from all sides; they have greatly moved me, and I stated yesterday, to the ministers of Prussia and Austria, how much I appreciated them."

"I solemnly declare here before you, gentlemen, that I remain faithful to all the sentiments of my father, and that I will persevere in the line of political principles which served as a rule to my uncle, the Emperor Alexander, and to my father. These principles are those of the holy alliance. If that alliance no longer exists, it was not my father's fault. His intentions were always upright and loyal, and if recently they were misunderstood by some persons, I do not doubt that God and history will do him justice."

"I am ready to contribute toward a good understanding, on the conditions which he accepted. Like him, I desire peace and wish to see the evils of war terminated; but if the conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable for us, then, gentlemen, at the heart of my faithful Russia, I will combat, with the whole nation, and will perish sooner than yield."

"As to my personal sentiments for your Sovereign, (addressing the Minister of Prussia,) they have not varied. I have never doubted of the fraternal affection and friendship which His Majesty the King always had for my father, and I have already told you how grateful I am to him for it. I am deeply sensible of the kind words which the Emperor had caused to be transmitted to me on this occasion, (addressing the Minister of Austria,) and His Majesty cannot doubt of the sincere affection which my father entertained for him at a period which he himself has recalled, by an order of the day addressed to the army."

"Be kind enough, gentlemen, to communicate my words to your respective courts."

A Just Verdict.—The Quiner (Ill.) Herald says that the grand jury (held) found a bill against John Pigg, a lad about fourteen years of age, for shooting and killing a man named Pike. The circumstances are that Pike had quarrelled with his wife, and threatened to beat her—she escaped to the house of the boy's mother, who followed by Pike, who made demonstrations to whip her, when Mrs. Pigg interfered, saying that no woman should be whipped by a man in her house. Pike then struck the mother of the boy several times in the face, when she seized a shot gun and shot him down from the effects of which Pike died next day. The neighbors persuaded the boy to go to Quiner and surrender himself, which he did, and the case being investigated, the jury refused to indict him.—Chicago Tribune.

Highly Commendable.—During the raging of the fire in Lombard street, Baltimore, on Tuesday night last, a lady, an inmate of one of the burning dwellings, finding her retreat threatened by the stairway completely cut off by the spreading flames, appeared at the second story window, presenting a thrilling spectacle of terror and despair at the threatening prospect of a fearful death when Mr. Robert T. Wright, a member of the Mechanics Fire Company, gallantly rushed up a ladder erected against the burning building, and succeeded in extricating her unharmed from her perilous situation, and found her of common human



GUTHRIE &amp; CO. PRINTERS.

Monday, April 16, 1855.

The Legislature has passed an Act to revive and continue in force the law granting lands upon which purchase money is due the Commonwealth.

## Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

On Tuesday last, a bill to restrain the sale of Intoxicating Liquors passed the Senate of this State, by the following vote: *Yea*—Messrs. Browne, Crabbs, Darrie, Fleuniken, Frazer, Hamilton, Hoge, Jauison, Jordan, Lewis, Platt, Price, Huggie, Taggart and Wherry—15.

*Nays*—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hendricks, Kilgier, McClintock, MELLINGER, Sager, Sellers, Shuman, Walton and Hiestor, Speaker—14.

It had previously passed the House of Representatives, in a little different shape from that adopted by the Senate. The House, however, promptly adopted the amendments; and it was sent to the Governor for his approval—which it has, no doubt, ere this, received, and is a law. It will be found in a preceding column, as passed. It is a highly important law, and will make a very considerable change in the whole system of Tavern-Keeping.—That it will have a decidedly moral effect, no one can doubt.

The bill, as it came from the Senate, passed the House of Representatives, section by section, by an average vote of 57 to 27. Our Representative, Mr. McCLEAN, voted in favor of the bill. In the Senate, it will be observed that Dr. MELLINGER voted against it.

## Specie Going!

New York, April 9th.—The steamer Union sailed hence to-day for Havre, with 50 passengers and \$290,000 in specie. The steamer Black Warrior also sailed to-day for Havana with \$80,000 in specie.

## Still More.

The steamer Asia sailed from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 150 passengers, and \$690,000, in specie.

From California, we have a week's later dates, but nothing really worth publishing. The receipts of gold dust amount to \$170,000, which the papers show off in large capitals; but the amount taken to England, last week, \$1,260,000—is scarcely noticed at all.

Passengers by the steamer Illinois from California give a rather discouraging account of business matters there. Mechanics and laboring men, they say, can find but little to do in San Francisco, and the general business of the country is depressed to an extent far beyond the representations of the public journals.

Peace in Europe, just now, would be acceptable to this country for one especial reason; we could import breadstuffs, beef and potatoes, and escape a famine.—Instead of supplying other countries, we must find a land of Egypt upon which to depend for sustenance ourselves.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will meet on Thursday, May 17th, in the First Presbyterian Church of the city of St. Louis, Mo., and be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

Outrageous Prices.—Wheat is now selling at \$2.50 per bushel, corn ninety cents, potatoes \$2, and superfine flour at \$11 per barrel; fresh butter at forty cents a pound, eggs from 25 to 25 per dozen, and chickens at 75 to 87½ per pair.—Delaware Repub.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on the 7th, with California dates to the 10th of March, 300 passengers, and \$710,167 in gold.

The Massachusetts Senate, on Monday last, adopted a resolution, with only one dissenting voice, declaring that no foreigners shall be eligible to office.

The Whigs about.—Sufficient returns have been received from the Iowa election, to show that the Whig State officers have been elected by a larger majority than was received last year.

The Whigs of Wisconsin have elected their candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, Mr. Cole.

The Hebrew Population of Chicago seems to be quite numerous. During the recent celebration of the Feast of the Passover there, about six thousand pounds of unleavened bread were sold to them.

A Venerable Couple.—In Adair county, Ky., on the 27th of March, the venerable John Pennington, aged 82 years, was married to the amiable Mrs. Adams, aged 72 years, who is entirely blind.

## Price Fighters Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9th.—Marshal Murphy, with a posse of officers, went this afternoon to Springfield, in Delaware county, and arrested a party of 25 persons, the

of T. B. Peterson, No. 102, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has now in press a work by Mrs. Southworth, called "The Missing Bride," which is said to be superior to any one ever before written by this talented authoress. It is complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for \$1. Copies of either edition will be sent to any person in the U. States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

United States Officers going to Sebastopol.—The Northern papers announce that Major Delaford, of the United States Corps of Engineers, Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. McClellan, of the Cavalry, sailed from Boston on the 11th, in the Liverpool steamer, on their way to Sebastopol. It is stated that they have been ordered by the authorities at Washington to make a tour of observation on the line of hostilities in the Crimea, and especially to inspect the siege works where the Allies have now concentrated their forces. They are accompanied by a Paymaster of the United States Army, and their expenses will be borne from the National Treasury.

War on the K. A's.—In the Philadelphia county 'Democratic' Convention held on Tuesday, all the Delegates suspected of Know Nothingism were examined under oath, and witnesses were also examined in relation to the accusations against them.—Those who refused to testify, and the accused against whom the charge was proved, were expelled. Among those expelled was Wm. S. Allen, Democratic County Commissioner, and on his refusing to depart he was forcibly put out.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law has been passed by the Legislatures of Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut and New York. Eight States and one Territory have thus passed prohibitory laws. The question has failed in four States through legislative disagreement. It has been submitted to the people and retained by them in four other States. It has been set aside four times by the judiciary, and in one instance (Rhode Island) it has been re-enacted in a modified form.

Advices from Havana say that Estrampes was executed on the 8th, having confessed his design to be to secure the independence of the Island. He attempted to address the multitude before his execution, but the drums and trumpets drowned his voice. Nevertheless, he was heard to shout "Liberty forever! Death to all Kings!" The other prisoners were condemned to a long imprisonment. Estrampes was tried and condemned by a military tribunal, notwithstanding that the United States Consul, under instructions, demanded for him a civil trial.

Fatal Accident.—The Huntingdon Journal of last week says: On Saturday last, a little son of Henry Miller, living in the upper part of the borough, whilst engaged with his sister in playing with "Grace hoops," by throwing a small hoop into the air with sticks, and catching it with the same—accidentally fell, and one of the sticks entered his eye, producing so dreadful a wound that the little sufferer died.

Last Year's Harvest.—The short harvest of last year, says the New York Post, is beginning to reveal itself now very strikingly. The opening of navigation on the river does not add to the supplies; on the contrary, the dealers of Albany and Troy are making purchases of wheat in the market. The stock of wheat is reduced to 25,000 bushels, nearly all Southern and Canadian. When the Canals open, it is not expected that the supplies will be heavy, either from Canada or the upper Lakes, whence only supplies can be had. No supplies of grain or flour can come from Ohio or New York; so that the sources of supply, until after next harvest, are very limited. There are no receipts of importance via New Orleans, and the supplies of Southern flour are light from a want of wheat to grind. Prices, therefore, instead of falling when navigation opens are likely to be fully maintained, if they do not actually rise.

New Mode of Robbery.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says a singular robbery was perpetrated on Saturday night upon a passenger on the train from Columbus. Mr. S. C. Moore, of New York, was offered some lozenges, which he ate. Soon after he became very drowsy and slept soundly till aroused by the conductor. Feeling very very sick, and attributing his somnolency to the lozenges, he was advised to examine his pockets. He found them picked of his pocket book, in which he had \$275.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 11.—Quite a severe snow storm has been prevailing here during last night and this forenoon. Snow had fallen to the depth of fourteen inches. The ice on Lake Champlain is breaking up.

Boston, April 11.—The Rev. John Scudder, a Missionary of the American Board in India, died near Cape Town, Africa, January 15th, of apoplexy.

## Cities should "Head their Ways."

A verdict of \$8,000 was obtained against the

## Latest from Europe.

New York, April 12.  
The steamer Washington arrived to-day at 7 A. M. She brings 130 passengers, and four days later dates from Europe.

Breadstuffs generally are unchanged, and there is but little speculative demand for Flour, and prices are unchanged.

The accounts from the Vienna Conference are brief and unsatisfactory. The Allies insist on the destruction of Sebastopol, and propose other conditions disagreeable to Russia. The Russians attacked the whole line of the Allies on the 17th of March, but were driven back with great slaughter.

Odessa advices to the 27th state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintained their position on Mt. Leppone, whence their guns play upon the French lines. The weather continues fine, and the condition of the troops is improving.

The advance batteries of the British have made considerable progress.

The suffering of the English troops in the hospital at Scutari is reported as terrible.

The imperial guard of France left Paris on Tuesday for the Crimea.

The total effective Russian army in the Crimea is one hundred and fifteen thousand. The position of the allies is now completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, extending to the heights of Balakava. Important events are shortly anticipated. The condition of the troops was improving.

## Escape.

Last evening week, THEODORE BORD, who was in our prison on the charge of assaulting High Constable Burns, made his escape, and is still at large. He forced a board, about 16 feet long, from the top of the cistern, which he placed against the outer wall, and thus got over. Sheriff THOMAS offers a reward of \$20 for his apprehension.

The case of Flannigan, charged with killing Flynn, and that of Morgan, charged with kidnapping, both removed from Frederick to Carroll county, have been tried, and the parties acquitted. In the latter case, the principal witness was declared to be an incompetent one, as he did not believe in a Supreme Being and a future state of reward and punishment.

Some uneasiness is felt and expressed in reference to the despatch of a squadron to the Gulf and the coasts of Cuba, with a view to look after the Spanish cruisers.—The more timorous fear that a war with Spain will grow out of it, but most people have sufficient confidence in Commodore McCauley to believe that nothing will be done on his part wantonly to precipitate that catastrophe.

The New Bounty Land Law.—Three thousand one hundred applications were received at the Pension Office on Wednesday, under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855. Up to this time, the applications under this act reached the enormous number of sixty-two thousand. The Union again announces that no warrants can be issued before the beginning of June.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Of all the officers and privates who served during the revolutionary war only about one thousand now remain who draw pensions from the government. The number of widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers who draw pensions is about 6,000.

Served Him Right.—The Ripley (Ind.) circuit court last week sentenced Mr. Muir to the penitentiary for two years for forging a note for \$25. Mr. Muir is probably the richest man in Ripley county, Ind. It is supposed his property is worth near \$100,000.

The Hagerstown Torch records the death of Joseph Keenan, a native of Scotland, at the Washington County Almshouse, aged 100 years and 12 days.

Chief Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court, has granted a writ of error in the case of Dr. BEALZ, the Philadelphia dentist, on the ground that the jury that tried the case instead of being sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence, were sworn to try the innocence of the defendant. Also, that the defendant, instead of being sentenced to solitary confinement at labor, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

The price of flour in Boston, in November, 1817, was, according to the Herald of that city, \$16 per barrel, and in twenty months after it was selling at \$4 a barrel. Of course, such a decline ruined hundreds, and the Herald, not believing that present prices can be kept up, cautions speculators to "stand firm under."

Legislative Dignity.—The members of the Louisiana Legislature had a jolly time of it before their recent adjournment.—They commenced their sport by throwing paper balls at each other; but these not being telling enough, they used volumes of statutes and other books, and finally wound up with a "stag dance." The spectators of the scene are said to have been much amused, and we may well imagine they were.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Sunday night last, the spacious storehouse of Mes-

## ONE MONTH LATER FROM UTAH.—Seri-

ous Collision with United States Troops.—Advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 7th of February have been received. The news of the appointment of Col. Steptoe as Governor of the Territory, vice Brigham Young; Harris, Secretary, vice A. W. Babbitt, and some other changes, took the Mormons by surprise, but it is not thought any serious opposition will be made to them.

On New Year's day quite a serious collision took place between the United States soldiers and the citizens, at a drinking-shop. Fire-arms were freely used, and seven or eight persons were shot, but fortunately none of them were killed. Two of the soldiers were severely wounded, and for a time it was thought they would not recover.—The Mormons ordered out the Legion, threatening to destroy the whole battalion of United States troops in the city under Col. Steptoe. The three companies of United States troops were quickly paraded under arms—they strengthened their position, and waited for the assault of the "Legion," which was every moment expected. This state of quasi warfare lasted for three days, when calmer counsels prevailed and hostilities ceased. As the affair grew out of a drunken fit, an order was issued by the civil authorities forbidding the further sale of ardent spirits in the city.

The liquor merchants of New York, it is said, have determined to resist, legally, the prohibitory law at every hazard, so that there will be quite a harvest for lawyers.—That such a law can be enforced in the city is a matter of doubt. Mayor Wood will have a hard time of it, as the duty of enforcing will fall upon him and his police.—The pecuniary effect of the law will, at the start, be very seriously felt. The loss to the trade of the city in the future is variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per year, and in July next it will leave without employment thousands of barkeepers, waiters, cooks, &c. The moral gain, the friends of the measure contend, will more than balance the pecuniary loss.

The Virginia Know Nothing organization is said to embrace no less than seventy-five thousand citizens of the Old Dominion. Mr. Wi, the Democratic candidate for Governor, seems to be particularly bitter against them. In a recent speech at Pruntytown, he is reported to have pronounced them a "lousy, Godless, Christless" set. They will doubtless crucify Wise next month, for that.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law has finally passed the Legislature of New York. It was amended in the Senate materially, pruning it of some of its stringent features, but still retaining in it the leading provisions of the "Maine Law." It passed both houses by decided majorities, and has been signed by the Governor. It will go into effect on the 4th of July. This is a measure of reform, such as was never before carried in the State of New-York, involving, as it does, immense interests in a pecuniary point of view, but may we not hope still greater interests in a moral point of view.

Missing.—Mr. Daniel Ebert, of York, visited Baltimore on Monday of last week, on business, and it is said he had a large amount of money to receive. He put up at the Franklin House, kept by Col. Janes, formerly of this borough. He left the Franklin House on Tuesday morning with the intention of returning again, but has not since been heard of. His family were informed of his disappearance, and several of the neighbors, we understand, have been on to Baltimore to search for him, but no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. Mr. Ebert is between sixty and seventy years of age.—Republican.

Forest fires still continue to prevail in various sections of the Southern States, and with most destructive effect. A letter dated Amite county, Mississippi, March 15th, says, that the woods in that region appear in many places to be one vast sea of flame. The destruction is very extensive, and considerable alarm prevails in that and the adjoining counties.

Death from Injuries.—Horace H. Hazard, one of the proprietors of the Hazard Company's Powder Works at Enfield, Conn., died on Friday week, from the premature explosion of powder which he was proving.

Great Fire.—Nearly eighteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Magnolia, Texas, on the night of the 19th ult., the entire loss being estimated at sixty thousand dollars, which is the largest ever sustained by fire in Texas.

The Family of Pinto.—Pinto, who was recently executed at Havana, had a private fortune of \$200,000. He was esteemed a loyal son of Spain, born in one of her colonies. He was the father of six or seven children, some of tender years. He was surrounded by everything calculated to make him happy. He possessed rare talents and indefatigable activity. It is said that the mind of his oldest daughter gave way at the fate of her father; that she became insane, and died on the night of the

## The Election in Kansas.

The Kansas election, which has been reported by telegraph as having resulted in the election of an entire pro-slavery Legislature, seems to have been rather peculiar in its character. We lately gave the census returns of the number of voters in the various districts, from which it appeared that in the first, or Lawrence district, settled entirely by New Englanders, there were about 800 voters. A telegraphic dispatch from Kansas to the St. Louis Republican, gives the following returns of the election in that and other districts:

## KANSAS, March 31.

Pro-slavery ticket triumphant so far as heard from. Total vote—Lawrence 778 to 225; Tecumseh, 266 to 84; Douglas, 330 to 5; Doniphan, 320 to 20; Shawnee Mission, 40 to 16; Leavenworth, 89 to 60; Hickory Point, 93 to 6. Election passed off quietly, and with very little disturbance.

As an explanation how this marvellous change was wrought, the Republican gives the following telegraphic despatch from Western Missouri:

## INDEPENDENCE, March 31.

Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city.—They were preceded by the Westport and Independence Brass Bands. They came in at the west side of the Public Square, and proceeded entirely around it, the band cheering us with fine music and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about 200 horsemen, in regular order; following these were 150 wagons, carriages, &c.—They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an anti-slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep!

This procession must have contained about a thousand men who had gone to Kansas for the sole purpose of voting, and having effected this by dint of force, returned to their Missouri homes with a great flourish of trumpets. Such is the popular sovereignty provided for by Mr. Douglas' bill—a sovereignty of non-resident outlaws. Let us see what will be the effect of this. Governor Reeder will be very likely, we think, to set his face sternly against such an invasion, and refuse to recognize the validity of the election. If such acts as these be submitted to by the Executive and the people, then the election may justly be stigmatized as the rule of riot, outlaw and injustice; and our constitution and laws as worthless and powerless.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a discourse suggested by the burning of the old Lutheran Church in Winchester, Va., by the Rev. G. P. KRAUTH, of that place, and published by request of the citizens. Mr. KRAUTH is one of our most brilliant and promising pulpits orators. His contributions to various publications have secured for him a very high reputation. The Address before us is a chaste and eloquent production, and, aside from the local interest of the theme, will richly repay a perusal.

The Massachusetts Legislature have under investigation the charges of improper conduct on the part of some of the members on a recent visit to one of the Boston Nunneries. The deposition of the Lady Superior is said to sustain the charge. If true, the parties should be expelled.

A party of 25 prize-fighters, principals and accomplices, were arrested on Monday last, in Delaware county, by the Philadelphia police, who had got wind of the preparations. They had fought three rounds.

Mr. Soule, in one of his letters to the State Department, makes some singular disclosures. He says that Louis Napoleon, before his coup d'etat, which placed him at the head of an empire, had conferred with General Narvarre, the Spanish minister, a plan of a mission to the United States, to sound how far this country was vulnerable in a military point of view. A secret agent was to be sent with instructions prepared by the Department of Foreign Affairs. These instructions, duly signed, were presented to Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, with a tender of what amount of money he might require to carry them out. The latter refused, telling Louis Napoleon that he was not the man for such a work; that he was a democrat and would rather be with the United States than with him. The matter was dropped, and has not been resumed since, at least to the knowledge of Mr. Soule's informant. Mr. Soule himself appears to have full faith in the statement, but nobody else.

Expedition to Relieve Dr. Kane.—The Navy Department has very nearly completed arrangements for this expedition. The two vessels (the large Krings), recently purchased at Boston, and a light-boat which was building at Philadelphia) are now in the hands of the mechanics of the yards respectively at New York and Philadelphia. The work of altering, strengthening, and preparing these vessels for the exposed and dangerous service in which they are to be engaged, is being pressed forward with great rapidity. The light-boat is to be fitted out as a propeller, the machinery for it having been purchased ready made. It is consi-



